THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parison

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING—M. Hartz, the Illustrated—THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK and HUMAN BEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE LONG STRIKE, Mr. Charles Wheat

NEW YORK THEATER.

THIS EVENING—GRUFITH GAUNT: Or, JEALOUSY. Mr.

J. K. Mortiner, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gomersal.

Bits Maria Wiskin, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-MACHETH, Mr. Charles Dillon.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPS
No. 710 Broadway. - MONSTER TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

THIS EVENING-THE DOUBLE GALLANT. Mr. Frederick Cobinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Hen-terse Mr. Verbin Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Hen-

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PARTOMINE OF JACK AND GILL with
TWO POPULAR PIECES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
THIS EVENING-FRENCH OPERA-ZAMPA.

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Figures: to order, repaired and mounted.

fifsj.-Gen. Butler will speak in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Saturday evening, Nov. 24, on the "Ursurpa tions, Wrongs and Abuses of the Landship the Constitutional remody therefor." ions, Wrongs and Abuses of the Executive Power and

THE ENTOMOLOGIST .- The address of the publishers of The Entomologist is Philadelphia, Penn., not Rock man. Ritualism is, in fact, all the rage now with the Island, Ill., as stated in our notice of that paper a few days ago. Benjamin D. Walsh, Rock Island, Ill., is the

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1866.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. To notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for public tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in heir Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The criminal and civil courts and the financial and commercial intelligence will be found on our second page this morning.

Letter from Bayard Taylor and "Tom Brown of Oxford;" New Publications; Books of the Week; Foreign Correspondence; John Bright intreland; American Institute Farmers' Club; Impartial Suffrage; Fine Arts; Science; Literature; Foreign Miscellany; Personal; General News; Editorials; Editorial Notes; Summary of the Latest News, Foreign and Domestic; Commercial Matters; Grain, Provision, and Catile Market Revorts New

An extraordinary celebration of the Freemasons took place at Baltimore yesterday, the President of the United States appearing in Masonic regalia.

We call attention to a communication on emigration to Brazil which we publish in another column. If the facts are as reported, they deserve the attention of our Government.

The death of the Tycoon of Japan is confirmed. The new Tycoon would send an embassy to the Emperor of Russia, with the object of defining the boundary between Japan and Russia, and arranging some difficulties which are pending between the two Governments.

Curious details of the intended flight of Maximilian are published by Schor Romero. Gen. Bazaine insisted that Maximilian must abdicate before he could be allowed to leave. This Maximilian declined to do, and thus he remained in Mexico, much against his desire. The French Government is reported as preparing a conciliatory note on the Mexican question.

The State Equal Rights Association met yesterday, and, after highly intelligent addresses by Mrs. Stanton and Blackwell, adopted a resolution to the effect that, as the State Constitution "must originate with and be assented to by a majority of the people, including as well those whom it disfranchises as those whom it invests with the suffrage," women, therefore, should be elected delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, inasmuch as no ruling class ever can legislate wisely for a disfranchised class.

The tenor of our South American correspondence, published this morning, leads to the inference that the war between Spain and the allied republics will shortly be terminated, Chili having consented, with the approval of Bolivia and Ecuador, to the proposals of the mediators. There appears, however, to be an obstacle in the way of the speedy return of peace, Peru, it is reported, having indignantly rejected the Anglo-French mediation-or rather, Col. Prado, the head of the Pee ruvian Government.

The people of Victoria (British North America) are secoming clamorous for annexation to the United States. They see no hope for the country as a colonial possession of Eugland, and desire, therefore, to cut their present connection with all possible speed, and form a new and more profitable one. But will they be allowed to do so? Here is an opportunity for testing the sincerity of that large party in England professing to hold the modern doctrine that colonies are incumbrances to the mother country, and ought to be allowed to go whenever they are disposed to leave.

Some of our city journals seem to take literally the announcement, received through the Atlantic Cable, on the authority of The London Morning Star that Lord Derby's Cabinet are prepared to submit to Parliament, on its meeting next February, a "brilliant" Reform bill. A moment's reflection would convince them that the expression must have been used this Government project of Reform proposes to confer the suffrage upon every tenant of a house without reference to the rating, provided that the person claiming to vote has resided in the same house for three years previous to the election. To appreciate the value of this concession to the working classes, it has only to be borne in mind that the majority of them pay a weekly rent, and are compelled by their circumstances to change their residences pretty frequently. Such a measure, if it were possible to carry t, would be "a mockery, a delusion and a snare." Well might The Star designate the project a "brilliant" one.

RITUALISM AND THE CHURCH OF EN-

GLAND. The question of Parliamentary Reform is not the nly subject that is at present disquieting the English people and "frighting" the conservative "isle from its propriety." Another disturbing element has suddenly made its appearance, in what the British press designates the Ritualistic controversy, which is agitating the religious world of England to an extraordinary degree. Bishop Colenso is allowed to enjoy a respite for the time being, and amidst the fierce conflict which has risen anent ecclesiastical paraphernalia and modes of worship, the authenticity of the Pentateuch and the inspiration of the Old Testament prophets are allowed to sleep. The Anglo-Episcopal Church, it is well known, is an ancient state establishment. Its bishops are "lords spiritual," sharing in the outward, conventional dignity of peers of the realm. It has a plendid hierarchy. It possesses immense revenues, and its dignitaries enjoy splendid incomes It is a great and wealthy national institution, existing and supported estensibly for spiritual puroses-for the instruction and training of the people religious doctrine and practice-and its means and opportunities of doing good in its peculiar mission and sphere are unbounded. But these things, which prima facie seem to be all in its favor, are in reality imical to its usefulness. Its ministers, independent in great measure, of popular control, show by their conduct, as a body, that, with all their pretensions to Apostolic descent, they are but human, and that, despite the virtues which might be supposed to attach to an office traceable, as they contend, directly to St. Peter himself, they are in no wise superior to ordinary mortals. Numbers of them are just now engaged in fiercely discussing the question of ecclesiastical vestments-of "clerical millinery," as it has been happily termed-in settling the number of genufiections the officiating priest ought to make in certain given circumstances, and in debating whether religious service should be conducted in broad day with lighted wax-tapers or not. With some of them the old snowwhite surplice and the respectable black silk gown are at a discount: they must have green waistcoats, and must be toged in muslin gown with cross embroidered on the back. These contend for particular kinds of priestly vestments as in a high degree symbolic, and would almost class among the mortal sins any departure from the customs of the Church of the

middle ages in regard to the costume of the clergy-

High Church party in England. The "weightier

stead of these, attention is exclusively devoted to the tithing of "mint, anise and cumin.

The Ritualists are not, however, to be allowed to have everything their own way. Their conduct has aroused fierce opposition in certain quarters. The Non-Conformist ministers see danger to Protestantism in these efforts of the Episcopal clergy to assimilate the worship of the English establishment to that of the Roman Catholic Church. Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist divine, has sounded the tocsin, in a sermon he recently preached in London, and with that outspoken boldness for which he is distinguished, has declared that the English bishops are a useless body of men, who have never done any good service to the church. And among the great body of the people there seems to be a determination to give no quarter to the Ritualists. Disturbances have already occurred in several places, and we have before us an account in a London paper of some very riotous proceedings in a church situated in a village adjacent to that city. So serious, says the report, are matters becoming in the village, that several additional constables have been sent to reside in it. The clergyman has been assaulted while conducting public worship, the school-house has been set fire to, and an attempt has been made to shoot the schoolmaster, who, it seems, is a realous partisan of the obnoxious clergyman. The controversy is, in fact, waxing furious; and in view of the spirit manifested by the combatants on both sides, we are not surprised to find one of the dignitaries of the Establishment, the Archdeacon of Surry, declaring, in a recent charge to the clergy, that the Church is "reeling to its center," and that "the hour of its trial is at hand." The question of the future of the Anglo-Episcopal

Establishment has more than a mere local interest for those immediately concerned in its maintenance or its overthrow, for it touches the cognate question of the usefulness of church establishments in general. Taking a dispassionate and impartial view of the his tory of this great national institution, it cannot be denied that, as an evangelizing agency, it has been a woful failure. The child of compromise, as Macaulay in his History of England shows, it has all the characteristic feebleness of such an origin about it For purposes of aggression upon the regions of vice and crime, its power is painfully small. Its chief virtue lies in its quiet conservatism; but this, which some pronounce its strength, will ultimately be found its fatal weakness. It is evident that either it has no proper conception of its mission, or no heart for its work. In England, Lord Shaftesbury avers, there are at present 1,200,000 women engaged in unwomanly work, who are for the most part in a savage condition. In the ten chief cities of England, it is computed there are about 300,000 prostitutes. There are, as statistics show, 1,250,000 paupers; and the vice of drunkenness, we are told, is rapidly increasing among the lower classes; while there are countless numbers of men, women and children in a state of woful ignorance of their duty both to God and man. And in the face of all this, what are the clergy doing? Why, debating about the color and the cut of priestly vestments, about the virtues of wax tapers in religious services, and the use of silver spoons to fish flies out of the sacramental wine! The Church of England, as a State establishment, seems doomed. A process of disintegration has already set in, and it is evident the structure cannot stand much longer. Let Parliamentary Reform be carried, and religious freedom in the fullest sense must soon follow. The ballot-box will do for England what the Declaration of Independence did for the United States-free the country from ecclesiastical trammels, and open a new field for religious enterprise and activity. The beneficial results of such a reformation, will not be a doubtful question.

RAILROAD CHARGES AND PROFITS.

Cheap transportation is so essential to the growth and prosperity of every community in any country, that the subject has recently been most thoroughly investigated by the ablest economists both in America and in England. It has ever been the policy, rigidly enforced, of all railroad managers to conceal from the public the actual cost of moving trains and carrying freight per mile. Given charges to passengers and shippers per mile upon a road equipped to do all the business that can afford to pay the scheduled rates, returns a satisfactory dividend to stockholders. A larger outlay of capital, upon the enlargement of power and facilities, and a reduction of rates to increase trade, might make the same return, but would not increase the nonthly dividends. It is not, therefore, the interest of the owners and managers of roads to increase the outlay of capital and enlarge the traffic by a reduction of charges, if the dividends per centum, on the investment, are not thereby enlarged. But to the public it is of the most vital interest; and if railroad corporations refuse to recognize and respect the rights and interests of the people in the transaction of business, as public carriers, it will become the duty of the sovereigns in this country to enforce their claims for cheap carriage upon the companies

they have themselves created. The Commonwealth of Massachusetta has taken the initiative in this work of reform. At the last session of the Legislature of that State, a joint Special Committee was instructed to investigate the management of the railroad connecting the cities of Boston and Albany. In the report, the Committee charges the managers of that road with having limited the prosperity of the people, and having impaired their

eputation for enterprise. The State advanced its money and loaned its credit to establish direct and economical communication from the West to New-England. The "Western Railroad" was completed, and traffic at once set in, and rapidly increased with the growth of the Western States. From 1856 to 1864, eight years, the through tunnage arriving at Albany had increased 149 per cent. During this period the road running from Albany to Springfield added to its equipment 212 freight cars, and the Worcester road added none. During the same time, the New-York Central Railroad, which is a continuation of the line from Boston to the great lakes of the West, added 2,095 cars, and increased its business 400 per cent, while that of the Massachusetts road had increased only 62 per cent; and as the increase of local business exceeds this, it appears there has not been added one car to accommedate the through freight between Boston and Albany. This utter failure to meet the requirements of the public, and to comply with the original intent of the incorporating act, has determined the people of the Commonwealth to move in the matter, and to force the resumption of the franchises of the road by the State, to be managed by the people for the people.

A special meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held on Monday afternoon to listen to a communication from the Hon. Josiah Quincy, on the subject of devising means for increasing the facilities for com-

municating with the West. In the course of the investigation Mr. Quincy thoroughly examined the railroad systems and managements in Europe and America, and has succeeded in finding one case, and one case only, in which the manager of the business of a railroad company in his report entered fully into the detail of expenditures and receipts, thereby showing the actual cost to the company of conveying coal on its road and incidentally on any other road. Upon this road coal was carried from the mines to the metropolis, and all trains were returned empty, thus greatly adding to the cost of transportation. Trains of 30 cars each, and carrying 190 tuns, were run at a cost that enabled the contractor to carry coal at a cost of 32 cents for 100 miles. The "English Board of Trade," in London, attern of the law" divine are lost sight of; and in- bas taken up the subject, and upon full ex-

amination reports that the average expenditure per train per mile, for all the railways in the United House having been unseated, a resolution was adopted Kingdom, has been 62 cents; this includes all trains, freight or passenger, carrying between 200 and 300 tuns each. The estimate is made to cover expenses for "maintenance of way and works, locomotive power, repairs and renewals of cars, general traffic charges, Government taxes, compensation for personal injury and losses, legal and Parliamentary expenses, and miscellaneous and working expenses not

included in the above." By the statistics of competing lines of road, Mr. Quincy shows that, in several contests for the traffic between common points, fares were reduced from \$14 40 to \$1 80, and freight charges experienced a like reduction; yet, at the end of the year, the companies found no reduction in the revenue, but still received a net profit of about 250 per cent on the cost of running each train.

Assuming that the average prices per train in England are applicable in this country, and challenging those who dispute to show how they differ, Mr. Quincy says, "a train carrying 200 tuns of freight or passengers could be run between Boston and Albany at a net cost of \$159 50." The charges on this road are \$7 per tan, or \$1,400 for one train of 200 tuns of freight, or \$6,000 for passongers, at \$6 each. In the evidence appended to the legislative report appears the fact that freight is carried from Western cities to the scaboard, a distance of 1,100 miles, at a charge of \$10 per tun to the shipper. This is less than one cent per tun per mile, which is a paying rate, and profitable to the carrier. The charges, therefore, between Boston and Albany should be reduced from \$7 to \$2 per tun; and in order to accomplish this, and a corresponding reduction in passenger fares, Mr. Quincy proposes that the State shall, as provided for in the charters, purchase the connecting lines between Boston and Albany, reduce the schedule of prices to one-sixth of the present rates, and place the management of the roads in the control of the Boston Board of Trade.

If it be true, as asserted by Mr. Galt, an experienced railroad manager in England, that a passenger can be conveyed 100 miles at a cost of 5 cents, certainly the people in this country are most outrageously taxed for the support of monopolies. If for 10 cents a passenger can be conveyed from Boston to Albany, and for 55 cents to Chicago, the charge of 60 time these sums will not long be endured by the people. It is undoubtedly true that low rates of transporta

tion increase trade and promote the growth of population and wealth, and is, at the same time profitable to the public earriers. The action of the people and Legislature of Massachusetts should stimulate investigation in other States, so that, if possible, the burden that hangs like a mill-stone on the necks of people and communities distant from commercial centers may be speedily removed and the tyranny of monopoly be destroyed by appropriate legislation.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE UNION CAUSE. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribu Sir: Politicians, of the Democratic persuasion especially, have been surprised with the result of the election of ost Tuesday in this city. The defeat of the Democrats has been attributed to several causes, namely ; the quarrel between the two wings, and the disgraceful proceedings at their last public meeting, at which the Hon D. L. Seymonr was forcibly re moved from the platform—the disgrat of the Fenians—the superior organization and indefatigable industry of the Repub-lican party, &c., &c.; but one cause acting quietly and silently for the last twelve months has been either unknown or over looked. I refer to the distribution of THE WELKLY TRIBUNI among the workingmen of Troy by the proprietors of some of the large manufactories. An amount of influence has been ex-erted by this that it is difficult to estimate. Having considerable communication with the recipients of the weekly monitor. I can only say how gladly it is received, how perseveringly

read, and how much it is the topic of conversation.

The gain in the Republican vote in the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city, I feel convinced is mainly to be credited to this source. I know of no publication that for so small sum imparts so much solid information. Yours, NOW AND THES.

N. F. Nov. 10, 1866. The following statement of our circulation in a few of the Counties in this State serves to illustrate the influence of THE TRIBUNE in aid of the Union cause. These figures show only the circulation of THE TRIB UNE through the mails, newsmen receiving their sup-

ply through newsdcalers:

Mail Sobieribers to
The Tribune.

Union
Majority
2 709 Allegany County 2,109 3,709 Cattaraugus County..... 1,958
 Caturaugus County
 2,242

 Cayuga County
 1,743

 Jefferson County
 1,300

 Madison County
 1,280

 Onondaga County
 1,775

 Occord County
 1,244
 4,936 2.514

Steuben County...... 1,646 The result shown in Troy can be experienced in any Town or County, in any State. Union State and County Committees are obliged to collect and spend large sums of money just previous to each important election. This is all well, but one-half the amount spent a year in advance to disseminate good newspaers would produce a better and more permanent effect. Every carnest Republican knows one or more noderate Democrats or doubtful voters who would be glad to learn the truth through a weekly newspaper. and who would not only vote right, but would enlighten other men of their class. As the Winter is the workingman's reading season, this is the time to commence the canvass for the next election. Let each Union man see that at least one honest Democrat has the reading of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE regularly or one year, and it will tell when the votes are counted .- [Ed. Tribune.

THE BASIS OF SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Have you thoughtfully considered the idea exf pressed in your article to day on " The Right of Suffrage," " That an annual poll-tax of a dollar or so— to be paid some months before ting-would prove a far better safeguard against improper

oting than any intelligence test that could be devised Would not such a "safeguard" prove a new and prolific ource of corruption by the use of money? It seems me, from past experience in political matters, that all, nearly all, vagrants, paupers, and the whole of the crimi nal class (whom you think would be excluded by such a safe mand) would demand to have such a tax paid by the managers mard) would demand to have such a tax paid by the managers of one or another of the political parties, or the candidates for allies, if such were in nomination; while, on the other hand, any housest and well-meaning but poor men, would be thereby empted to ask others to pay such tax in order to secure their otes. The use of money—the demand for money by the voters or their votes—is already fearful. It seems to be growing nore and more difficult for a poor man, however well unlifted, to be elected to any office of honor or profit, and chatever tends to increase this difficulty, it seems to me, ought o be avoided.

Truly yours, hatever tends to increase this difficult be avoided. Truly yours, Paterson, N. J., Nov. 16, 1806.

Answer .- What we suggest is the payment of a tax months before an election-say in November or December of this year to qualify as a voter next year. How could "candidates" be expected to pay voters' taxes months before they became candidates?

Nor would vagrants and criminals be registered this year, even if it were not forbidden-in order to get their votes next year: because they would not (probably) be forthcoming when wanted. The investment would be of the sort known perhaps to one of our new Congressmen, where "the more you put down the less you take up." Twenty dollars may be offered for a vote on election day by one who would not have paid twenty cents to register the voter ten months

It seems to us essential that voters should be separated from non-voters by a broad, clear line, which could not be evaded and would forbid the partisan manmiacture of voters on the eve of an election. And as the tax would be absolute, while voting would still be optional with the voter, we do not see how he could expect or ask any one to pay it for him .- [Ed.

The Constitutional Amendment has had a curious history in the lower branch of the Oregon Legislature The telegraph first informed us of the ratification of the Amendment by both Houses of the Legislature, leave for St Louis to marrow.

Later we learned that two Union members of the by that body declaring that the "ratification of the Amendment did not express the will of the House, as it now stands, after being purged of its illegal members." This resolution was passed by 24 Yeas against 23 Nays, one Union member, Mr. Rosenheim of Portland, voting with the Democrats. A few days later, a motion to reconsider the disapproval of the ratification was passed, Mr. Rosenheim returning to his party, and on October 10 a new and final vote on the motion to disapprove the ratification was taken, and the motion negatived by 24 Yeas against 23 Nays-a strict party vote. Thus Oregon maintains its claim to be one of the States which ratified the Amendment, while Mr. Rosenheim has established for himself an unenviable reputation of imbecility.

BROTHERS TRUE.

Our Southern exchanges bring us the most cheering intelligence. Leading Virginiaus are enthusiastic in organizing a State Agricultural Society. A call is made for a meeting of all concerned at Richmond, on the 20th inst. Railroads return members free. In North Carolina a State Agricultural Society is to be organized at Raleigh on the 27th inst.

At New-Orleans a great Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair commences on the 20th and continues to the 29th. All steamers return passengers and goods free, even as far north as Cairo and St. Louis; also, as many as 12 railroads, some of which are in Iowa, New-York and Vermont.

On another and kindred subject the South is alive, that is, to a more varied industry. They propose to cheat the Government out of the tax on cotton by having it manufactured at home. This tax shall be a blessing in disguise. They can afford to bid high for the labor of factory girls from New-England, and they say that these girls will be the Sabine women whose children will conquer the world. They see that when they begin to manufacture, emigration will flow in, and not before. No longer will they look to the Democrats or the President to save them. They will save themselves. Instead of trying to reform the North, they will reform the South.

These ideas appear in all the leading Southern pa pers. There is another subject on which they dwell. They say the day of large farms is past. There can be no successful farming if the owner is not his own superintendent, if he does not stay in the field from morning till night, and if he does not have as much practical knowledge as any hand. Forty acres will be as much as any one can manage. When farms are of this size, population will be deuse. Then there can be schools and a high state of civilization. The New-Orleans Commercial says: "Right or wrong, moral or immoral, just or unjust, possible or impossible, we must help ourselves." These are the brightest days the South ever saw. Give us your hand!

RECEPTION OF THE BROOKLYN ART-ASSO-CIATION.

The Brooklyn Art-Association held a reception at the Academy of Music last evening, and as usual, the large Hall was crowded with the invited guests. The night was beautiful, with a splendid moon, and many New-Yorkers braved the dangers of the deep and crossed the ferry to see if there were really any good thing in Nazaroth. For one thing, they found clean and peaceful streets leading to a andsome building, to wit, the Academy of Music, one of the best works of Leopold Eidlitz, of which Brooklyn is very properly proud and which we are always glad of an opportunity of getting inside of. Incredulous New-Yorkers nd, too, in the great hall examining the pictures, or in the boxes of the theater chatting and listening to the music, as many pretty girls and handsome women and finelooking men and boys as could have been mustered on their own side of the river, for all the best of Brooklyn society is interested in this association's work, and in everything that belongs to education and culture. He had leisure to reflect, too, that his own city has not, and stands no chance of having, an opera house in any way equal, either for beauty or convenience, to that of Brooklyn. She has foolishly decided to rebuild her ugly, inconvenient opera house exactly as it was before, and to take her place again behind Boston, Philadelphia, and her own suburb Brooklyn, and this, too, with such men as Eidlitz, Wight and Mould among her architects; men, any one of whom could have given her a design that might have put her before all the cities of the world.

The exhibition of the Brooklyn Art Association is by no means as good as we had hoped it would be. There are not, we are sorry to say, more than a dozen pictures on the walls that are worthy of the place. We are sure that if the Association would make more vigorous efforts they could secure the loan of enough good pictures, native and foreign, to make their exhibition of real value and interest. But, if they cannot, then it is both their interest and their duty to refuse poor pictures, and decline to increase the size of the catalogues at the expense of good taste. We would not demand an absolute rigor, because people must be taught, and one cannot always say what will serve as schoolmaster to unaccustomed eyes-but there cannot be too many good pictures, nor too few bad ones. A great many of the pictures exhibited last night ought to have been incontinently rejected, and among them Mr. Leutze's "Lady Many of the pictures which we would have condemned to exclusion failed from inexperience, from incompetence of the hand to carry out the intention of the mind, but here is a man of the highest pretension, of the loudest self-assertion, whose work is beneath contempt in conception and in execution. There was a time when such works did harm, because people believed that a great reputation must necessarily be founded on real performance, but they have been taught many useful lessons, and braggart impulence no longer walks unchallenged. We wish the Brooklyn Art Association success, and trust that that they will do their best to deserve it. They have a field before them white with harvest, and have nothing to do but to put in

THE FENIANS.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN CANADA-RAID ON NIAGARA BY TREESMAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 20 .- The Government has ordered two regiments of infantry to be stationed at Bedford, C. E., during the trials of the Fenian prisoners taken at Pigeon Hill.

Major Cleary of the 100th Regiment is to be court marshaled for leaving his regiment without orders. All the Colonels on duty in the Provinces are summoned to

the Colonels on duty in the Provinces are summoned to attend.

A special commission has been issued to Judge Hogarty to hold a special Court on December 10, to try the balance of the prisoners in this city.

The Hamilton and Welland Canal batteries have received orders to proceed to Fort Erie to garrison that point. They have been supplied with new guns from the War Department. The Royal Canadian Rides of London are under orders to march to Fort Erie as soon as they are supplied with new breech loaders.

The gunboat Huron left this city this forenoon for Ningara, the Government having received information that a party of Fenians intend crossing from Youngstown to the village of Niagara on a marauding expedition. The gunboat Niger, which has been stationed at Montreal since June last, left to-day for Quebec, to go into Winter quarters.

MATE WM. LEONARD TO BE REINSTATED. BY TRENGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANT, Nov. 29.—A communication from Secretary Welles to W. F. O'Byrne, announces that Mate William Leonard of the United States steamer Michigan, who was dismissed last April, because of alleged Fenian proclivities, at the request of the late Attorney-General, on representations of District-Attorney Dart and Marshal Dodd, will be reinstated if ready for active service.

CANADA.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES-THE LAMIRANDE CASE-COM FEDERATION.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—The discovery of gold at Madou is corroborated. There is little doubt as to the extent and richness of the deposits.

Both colonial and foreign officers are making a strict investigation in the Lamirands abduction case. The statement that Bishop Horan is going to England to oppose the confederation is contradicted. Major-Gen. Stisted, C. B., will succeed Major-Gen. Napler on the staff in Canada, at the commencement of next year. Gen. Stisted served with distinction in Persia and through the critical periods of the Indian mutiny.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY EXCURSION PARTY.

TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

LEAVENWORTH, NOV. 20.—The Central Branch of the Union Pacific Ratiroad Excurgion have agrived here, and

LOUISIANA. OPENING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR-IM-POSING CEREMONIES. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The great event of the day has been the opening of the first Louisiana State Fair at the Fair Grounds, four miles from the city. Over 30,009 people were present. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was performed by over 30 artists and a grand orchestra, and a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Arch. bishop Odin, beginning at noon. The regular opening ceremonics began with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisiana, Dr. J. P. B. Wilmer, assisted by the Episconal clergy.

of Louisiana, Dr. J. P. B. Wilmer, assisted by the Episcopal clergy.

Addresses were then made by Isaac N. Marks, esq.,
President of the Association, by Judge W. M. Buswell in
English, and Judge Victor Burthe in French, the orators
of the day. Immense quantities of machinery and implements are on the grounds and more are arriving; also,
horses, horned cattle, and other improved stock. It
promises to be the starting point of a new era of unexampled prosperity to the South-West.

SOUTH CAROLINA. DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNF.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.—A party from Dorns gold mines, Abbeville, S. C., represent discoveries which promise large results. An old mill and one battery, after 18 hours' work, gave 97 pennyweights gold from less than a tun and a quarter of reduced ore.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—The Charleston and Savannak Railroad (applied: to sundry lunn) was sold at suction

Railroad (subject to sundry liens) was sold at auction to-day, to Joseph H. Taylor and others, for \$30,000, cash

ALABAMA.

The Mobile Gazette, of which Semmes was the editor has ended its brief existence. In the issue of the 15th, has ended its brief existence. In the issue of Capt. Semmes says:

'We announced some ten days ago, that unless our fellowcitizens of Mobile extended to us a fair share of their advertising patronage, we should be compelled to suspend the
publication of The Gazette. Our appeal has fallen upon apathetic or unwilling cars, and this number will consequently be
the last issue of our paper."

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY-DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. SAMUEL OSGOOD ON NEW-YORK IN

Yesterday being the 67th anniversary of the New-Yesterday being the 67th anniversary of the New-York Historical Society, the event was honored by a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood. The subject was, "New York in the Nineteenth Century," The Lecture Room of the His-torical Society was crowded by a large and fashionable audi-ence, who frequently interrupted the lecturer by long and con-tinued appliance. Upon being introduced the reverend gentle-man said:

timed appliause. Upon being introduced the reverend gentleman said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Historical Society:
In accepting the honor of your invitation to speak at the analyersary. I find myself at once relieved and oppressed by the subject that forces itself upon me—relieved from all trouble in the choice, and oppressed by the utter impossibility of its adequate treatment. What topic can compare in importance and interest to the great city, our native or judoped home, and who shall presume to treat it adequately in all its vastuess, variety, and constant evolution. As we gaze the wonder grows, and not even our daily familiarity with its streets, and manners, and business, and people can hide from us the truth that it is one of the striking facts of the Nineteenth Century, one of the marvels of the age, if not one of the wonders of the world. The Nineteenth Century may be defined as the age of liberty organized, or as the period whose sistincive problem it is to construct or reconstruct society on the basis of freedom. The previous conturies have been the providential preparations for the task. It is probably safe to say that the modern time, as a whole, since the invention of printing, the discovery of America and the Protestant Reformation, has been most marked by the spirit of liberty, and its history is the record of the evolution of Freedom. It has fallen to the lot of this city to have a conspicuous part is he great work of the construction and the end is not yet. She diacovery of America and the Protestant Reformation, diacovery of Americal by the spirit of Rherty, and bear it the record of the evolution of Freedom, it has fallen to the lot of this city to have a conspicuous part in the great work of reconstruction, and the end is not yet. She has had the burden of the age upon her shoulders, and also her full share of the lessons and examples of the previous meders centuries to help are out. New York in the beginning was richly endowed in Fing the daughter and heir of one of the noblest nations of Europe, and when Hendrick Hudson first parted the waters of our noble bay and river, his signal, the Croscent or Half Moon, well and when a work of the control of the predestined citizenth and the water of one of the record of the predestined citizenth and the water of empire almost upon the pages at hat History of Liberty that is not yet the forms of the ruling opinion of the country. There were Columbus and Guitenberg, Luther and Bacon, with the compass and printing press and open Rible, signaling to this the new country, and the new age coming, and he whose name marks still the river whose beauty and wealth and promise asks no borrowed honors from the fame of the Ribne or Dambet: the Tiber or the Tamas. The Dutch, who founded New Amsterdam on the fame of the Ribne or Dambet: the Tiber or the Tamas. The Dutch, who founded New Amsterdam on the fame of the Ribne or many respects so conservative may regard old New York as culminating in the year 183, with the completion of the Eric Canal, and that great jubiles that married this city with the mighty West began a new end of rimmph and responsibility that soon proved that the bride festival is followed by the wife's cares and the mother's anxietities. New York now became the National city, and was so for a quarter of a century more, and then she became Cosmopolitam. European as well as American, and obviously one of the leading cities of the world. We may first this change upon the middle of the completion of the Eric Canal, and tha

EDUCATION.

THE NEW STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS. BY THE GRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The last Legislature passed an

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The last Legislature passed as act providing for the establishment of four additional State Normal Schools, for the education of teachers, and inviting propositions from svery section of the State.

To-day the propositions were opened before the Governor, Superintendent Rice, and Attorney-General Martinale, the Licutenant-Governor, the Controller and Treasure—the other Commissioners under the act—not being present.

The Central Academy at Growville, Courtland County, offer their building, valued at \$23,000, and their apparatus as boarding hall. The village of Brockport, Mostree County, offer the Brockport Collegiate Institute, valued at \$100,005, and \$0,000 worth of furniture and apparatus. Clinton County offers \$2 acres of ground and \$80,000.

The trustees of Delaware Academy offer their building, valued at \$12,000. The Autworp Literary Institute offer the building, valued at \$20,000. The Autworp Literary Institute offer the building, valued at \$12,000, their library, furniture, and apparatus.

The Fort Edward Institute offers the use of their building, valued at \$15,000, their library furniture, and apparatus. The Fort Edward Institute offers the use of their building furniture, apparatus and library for loyears. Dr. We Lemont offers the Seminary building at Charlotteville. Schein County, with the grounds, apparatus and library. Continuous county, with the grounds, apparatus and library. Continuous Chuntand Chuntandura County, offers a site and \$80,000 in cash and the Academical buildings siready screeted.

The Commissioners stated that they would reserve their decision until a week from next Monday, and a server decision until a week from next Monday, and a server decision until a week from next Monday, and a server decision until a week from next Monday, and a server decision until a week from next Monday, and a server decision until a week from next Monday, and a server decision until a week from next Monday.

for amendment.

The Commissioners stated that they would reserve their decision until a week from next Menday, and it is thought probable that they will recommend to the next Legislaure the establishment of six more Normal Schools, which would make elevan in all.

A SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE TYCCON-EMBASSY TO SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1866.—A Japan paper of Oct 13th says: Stalsfashi had succeeded to Tycoonate by proclamation and would send an embassy to the Emper of Russia, with the object of defining the boundaries as arranging the Saghalien difficulties.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The Northwest Fur Constants Miner, from Upper Missoun, arrived at St. Joseph, and atoemer Miner, from Upper Missoun, arrived at St. Joseph, and atoemer Miner, from Upper Missoun, arrived at St. Joseph, and atoemer Miner, from Upper Missound, arrived at St. Joseph, and thought down to the Missound American Company of the Missound Company of the